"Mary, bring the judge's horse." Mary started to the field, which was inclosed by a barred fence. Laying her hand on the topmost rail she vaulted lightly over.

"I saw," said the judge afterward " for the first time, a woman with the mind and body I should require in my wife. I called again and again at Farmer C.'s. At last I sent Mary to school for a couple of years, and here she is," nodding to the stately matron who presided at his table.

The sons of the judge and this Maud Muller all attained distinction; one, sal surfaces were marked by large like his father, at the bar; another was an eminent divine, and a third was a Southern candidate for the presidency All were noted for their fiery eloquence, their high sense of honor and a certain appetite for fighting which was well sustained by strong physical health. The judge had not been mistaken in Mary's qualities of mind or body .- Youth's Companion.

The dresses of early days were mainly of calico. A silk dress was almost an unknown quantity. No girl of today would consider herself well dressed

A Thin Reed in a Woman's Dress.

unless she was surrounded by at least from sixteen to twenty yards of single width material. Eight yards were then sufficient to make even the most fastidious girl happy. Overskirts and plaits, and flounces, and polonaises, and puffs, and flutings, and side panels, and trimmings and fringes, and such gew gaws were unheard and unthought of. The waist was made plain. Five breadths, each a full yard wide, were sewed together side by side, leaving the top and bottom of the prpoosed dress of exactly the same width, diameter and circumference, Just imagine it, girls! Fifteen feet of dress! Then the upper part, that which was to encircle the waist, was gathered and tacked fast to a belt, the gathers of the same width, depth and thickness at all points around the waist, which, if it did not add to the symmetry of the prospective wearer, must certainly have rendered less chilling the hard winters which the old folks love to talk about, and, as one old lady put it, "made a waist

hay tied in the middle." "Didn't the skirt-fifteen feet of t-sag around the feet?" asks a a destiny which shapes our ends

belie its name and look like a bale of

to that effect. And there g, thin, pliable piece of reed, that shaped the ends of those dresses. Thisreed or rattan was run through a hem on the lower section of the skirt, which gave the latter a rounding, healthy tremities of a molasses barrel. Indeed uncommon thing for girls, when these located, and thus be compelled to sus pend business, to place in their stead barrel, and even hogshead hoops to keep the skirts at a respectful and fashionable distance from their ankles. It is to be presumed that while these circus arrangements were considered just the thing by the girls, they must have met with objection from the fellows who were compelled to do their courting in another county.

The leading bonnet is the gable-roof Black dresses are again in high favor abroad.

Only out-door costumes are made of cachemire des Indes. Ottoman silks are combined with plain velvets in new spring costumes Birds and fruits form a part of the design of many of the dressiest sat-

nels in very bright colors are in style for very small children's coats.

The hair, when dressed very high, is ornamented with tortoise-shell, amber, jet, rolled-gold, or silver combs and daggers.

The latest plain silk hose have large alligators intwined about with ivy vines, executed in silk embroidery and

fine fancy beads. Visites with ends falling to the knees in front are more diminutive than formerly, so as not to hide the

beauties of the toilet beneath. Among the novelty trimmings we find cashmere intermingled with gold,

mixtures of leather and gold lace, plain leather laces and plain leather pipit gs. Three thicknesses of satin, shirted the hat in double box plaits so as to croaked an old frog, as he squatted on

centers with cashmere figures on either

side. Ottomans with brocade figures in all shades, and velvets with cashmere

or figured in Greek squares, stars and other designs, are made up in large quantities for young girls' graduating and commencement dresses.

Fancy soft silks with all-over patterns, Ottoman gauzes, black lace with Grecian figures, Scotch plaids with golden lines, figured and fancy crepes,

are the accepted trimming fabrics. At the Louvre, Bon Marche and pared to the constant croaking of a other leading Paris houses, on opening | frog." days, visite mantles have been shown that are made of velvet gauzes, trimmed

with rows of lace, beads and chen'lle. Colored dresses for bridemaids are made of crape de Chine, of shrimppink, pale blue and foam-green shades; If they will persist in eating fruit, and are worn with the coquettish bashet bonnets that are trimmed with

blessoms and velvet ribbon. Thred nun's veiling in shades of pale terra cotta, crushed strawberry. raspberry corn blue and ashes of roses. will take the place, in a measure, of the cream and white wools so popular

one might say exasperated by tea and for evening drasses last summer. deep, round apron front that reaches to the foot of the underskitt. Several thick, full plaits are laid at each side of the apron, and the back has two of the apron, and the back has two of the material to be the material full breadths of the material to by during the cold season, rheumatism

draped in soft folds. Tailor-male dresses grow in popular Journal. favor. They will be worn for lawn tennis and eroquet parties for the house, the seaside and mountain use, \$22,790 000, a third as much as the and in all colors, light and car's white war in Afghanistan.

black and tinted, according to the oc-

THE FARM AND ROUSEHOLD.

Mr. O. S. Bliss, of Georgia, Vt.

writes as follows concerning his treat-

ment of potatoes threatened with rot

stool throws up more vigorously than

before, to be served in the same way

Onions differ from most other crops

n not requiring a rotation. In some

annually for half a century. If the

newly cleared land is the best, and next

potatoes. A good, deep rich loam is

essential, as is heavy manuring. Fifty

loads of stable manure to the acre is

an ordinary manuring, and may be

supplemented by ashes, bone flour or

guano as a top dressing. The seeds

hould be sown very early; should be

f the previous year's growth and

from a reliable raiser. The rows are a

foot apart, leaving every seventh for

a path, and from three to six pounds

of seed are sown to the acre.

On land not before in onions, thin

sowing is better than thick. After

sowing roll the surface. Some sow an

ounce or two of radish seed with

every pound of onion seed. The

radishes come up in a few days and

mark the rows, so that a hand culti-

vator or push-hoe can be run close to

the rows even before the onions are

Inless one is prepared to give thor-

ough weeding, and at the right time,

he should not attempt to raise onions.

It is no fancy work, and there is no

machine that will do it. Unless one

astride of the row, and remove all the

think, the rows themselves musi

-Agriculturist.

weeded by hand. Clean culture, which

One essential point is weeding.

the following autumn.

casion, time and place. New styles in hats and bonnets are the Langtry, with the crown set low and the front raised; Patti, a medium projecting front, sloped at the sides and raised in the back; Gem, a small bonnet with Normandy crown; Escort, with double-edged brim and bellerown; Rival, a walking hat; Crescent, square bell crown, brim sloping front and back with inverted edge; Magnolia, oval crown and curved brim; Clifton, a dress hat, drooping over the face; Promenade, walking hat with round crown and Derby brim; Conquest, dress hat; Fedora, handsome dress hat with square crown, narrow and drooping on the right, a raised curve on the left and double-edge brim; Coquette, bonnet similar to last season's Langtry, and the Bon Ton, with its low, square crown sloping at close at the sides and short in the

A Remarkable Medical Case.

The death of Professor Van Buren will recall to the medical profession one of the most remarkable cases of transfusion of blood that has occurred in this country, and one which at the time the operation was performed attracted universal attention among men of science. A poor patient had lain in the hospital at the island for nearly ten years, slowly dying of mortal disease of the wasting and degenerative type. The disease was one that modern pathology has found allied to leprosy—equally malignant and scarcely more curable than its dreaded relative. The man's limbs were covered with ulcerated spots, his fingers and toes were useless and had been nearly obliterated by the disease, and the dorareas of pigmentation such as occur in leprous taint. In addition to the orig inal disease, the left lung was deeply excavated with tubercle and the man had at most only a few weeks to live. Under the circumstances, although transfusion had never been tried as a remedy for diseases of the blood. Professor Howe decided to see what could be accomplished by transfusion, and as a first experiment, injected into the patient's circulation between five

and six ounces of undefibrinated blood, mixed with a little ammonia. The effect was wonderful. Within a short period the ulcerated surfaces began to heal; the spots of pigmentation began to vanish strength returned, and the improve ment in every respect was marked. The transfusion which had resulted so favorably was repeated with equally beneficial consequences, and such was the attention excited by it that Dr. Van Buren exhibited the man to his class in the medical department of the University of the City of New York as a new departure in surgical science. The operation was afterward performed in four other cases of the same kind, complicated with phthsis. In one of these cases the phthsis had made such progress that the transfusion induced hemorrhage of the lungs In the other three the improvement was marked and immediate, though not so extraordinary as in the case shown by Dr. Van Buren, who, for the last four years, has been one of the most steadfast advocates of the operation, not alone in the instances of exhaustion from loss of blood, but in cases of wasting disease. The report of these remarkable cases in the medical journals of the day gave a new imlse to the waning transfusion in Europe, and it has since taken its place as a legitimate surgical precedure among such authorities as Tait and Langenbeck. - New York

bones, which are worth very little un- and free from the rest. less reduced in some way. Farmers In the course of an article descripwho live near villages can generally tive of life in the South, Henry C make an arrangement with the boys Bowen says in the New York Indeto bring them a good supply of bones pendent: The newspaper readers of by paying a cent per pound for them. the North can have no adequate idea Tnese bones may be dissolved by the of the vastly altered condition of things use of wood ashes or quicklime. Ilionsince the war. During a recent trip koff, a Russian agricultural experifrom New York to Texas, visiting en menter, describes his method of disroute the principal cities in Virginia solving bones as follows: "To 4,000 North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida nounds of bone take 4,000 pounds of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisi unleached wood ashes, 600 pounds of ana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Ken tucky, the writer was not only met everywhere with the proverbial open hearted cordiality of the Southern, but was everywhere impressed by the evidences of a new departure in the growth of commerce and those yearnthem with the mixture. Lav ing and ambitious ideas that are the down more bones and cover, and retrue harbingers of undoubted prosperity. In conversation with public officials, editors of newspapers, proashes and the lime. Then pour on fessional men, merchants, and traveling public, one is agreeably surprised at the friendly tone and cheercu sentiment of the people, especially in s and Northern politicians. To-day the earnest desire of the residents of every Southern town and

city is that Northern people may settle among them. No shotguns are in waiting. Men and capital are wanted to develop the great resources of the Freedam of speech and political opinions are guaranteed to all alike in almost every part of the dissolve as 4,000 pounds, but many hand can compare with this in flavor. could easily gather 400 pounds, and then the above directions might be ing that Cotton is not the king he was followed by dropping off a cipher from supposed to be, and that a diversity of crops is necessary in order to achieve mixing such a quantity a large cask or | with soda water. success as planters.

"What a noisy world this is,

field mouse. "Presently we shall

for?" "It's the music they like best,"

have the owls hooting; what is that

said the mouse. "And those grass-

hoppers-they can't go home without

grinding or chirping; what do they

do that for?" "Oh they are so happy

they can't help it," said the mouse.

"You'll find excuses for all. I believe

you don't understand music, so you

like hideous noi-es." "Well, friend, to

be honest with you," said the mouse

"I don't greatly admire any of them

but they are all sweet in my ears com-

goes out through the pores, mischief

as surely goe; in through the stomach. I

tough meat, and the unhallowed baked

the day, when the digestive organs are

not at their best, dyspepsia will cer-

Two rich fields are opening to-day land Farmer. to the young men of this countrythe great West and the fertile South. Farm and Garden Notes. The far-sighted man sees the great opening for capital in the completion temperature as possible. of the Northern Pacific railroad next

Sheep require pure water. They summer. He also sees the rich future of the South, within the next two years, when a mail-train will leave the often.

hogshead might be used .- New Eng-

Do not let the cattle prune the orcity of New York every day for the chard. They always were bunglers at clove put into a bottle of ink will have

Poultry per pound, let the breel be When about to buttonhole the what it may, will cost very near the tom of a flannel shirt, whether for a same. One bushel of corn will pro- child or woman, double the fia mel as duce nine to eleven pounds of poultry. if you were to hem it, and baste it in It makes no difference whether Leg- place. This will give firmness and what do they do it for?" "Oh just to horns, Plymouth Rocks or Brahmas amuse themselves," answered the little

Every flock owner should improve To wash red linen table cloth, put his flock year by year, by the use of enough powdered borax into tepid good bucks, and keeping the best ewe soft water to make it feel slippery. lambs and disposing of the oldest sheep | Use no soap. Put a small quantity of in the flock. It is very poor economy, boiled starch into the warm rinse indeed, to sell off the lambs every year | water. Hang in the shade and iron and keep the old sheep until they are when almost dry. ten or twelve years old, because the flock by this method will not yield as much profit as by a judiclous system of weeding out annually. Working is the acquiring of knowl-

A bottle of carbolic acid should be edgo. Humility is the mother of conkept in every farmhouse, not merely tentment. as a disinfectant, but as a wash for One may be better than his reputawounds and sores. For any purpose tion or his conduct, but never better it should be diluted with wa'er. Its than his principles. power to destroy fungus growths So alorn the doctrine that those makes carbolic acid invaluable in pru- may be won by the life who will not ning orchards of pear, plum or peach, where blight or other disease is susnected. The pruning shears should be frequently dipped in carbolic acid

bean in the evening or latter part of water. make 200 pounds of butter during her served, and then it is inevitable as tainly follow, and rheumatism its in- milking season to afford any adequate destiny, for it is destiny. evitable result. Rheumatism is of profit. This may be considered as a cours) aggravated by dampness; any meager quantity when compared to three signs--generosity in the design, tests of some cows whose yields are humanity in the execution and modcoffee. Those delightful stimulants reported at 600 to 800 pounds per eration in success. for warm weather seem to be injurious | year, but 200 pounds is, nevertheless, | Be not stingy of kind words and in the winter—they are a device of the considerably above the average of all pleasing acts, for such are fragrant small brother named Jimmy, and the

> to get a large flow of milk from a reap a character; sow a character and cow. The Homestead replies: Cotton- you rean a desting. seed meal, cora and cob incal, wheat or rye feel with enslage or rots sup. The lang stigam: preserve in the plem nto i with har, well cured corn will is in Pite count; Penns, want; send for a doctor in a hurry, --Siftings.

fodder and oat straw makes an economical ration. Brewers' grains, corn starch meal or rice feed are also good

for making milk. A fat hog is no test of good pork. Flesh must be healthy to be good. As I believe the use of air-slacked lime a general thing fat hogs are not will check any tendency to rot. I have healthy animals, nor is the pork the for several years practiced the sprinkbest quality. The wise buyer would ling of a small quantity of such lime prefer, for his own use, the hog that upon my potatoes at the time of is not so fat as to be unable to help itstoring them in bins. Though I venself to its food. The blood ought to ture no positive assertion in this dibe pure, and to have this so the hog rection, yet I believe such treatment must be able to move about easily. has resulted in checking any tendency The overfattened hog has impure to rot. I always intend to reject all blood, hence impure flesh. pecimens affected with the disease before they are stored in the cellar. I

A correspondent of the American have generally found more or less in Cultivator advises farmers to sprout number of affected tubers which ap- their seed com before planting. pear to have been diseased before states that the sprouts should be an storing, hence I have thought the lime | inch or more in length, and the young dried up the rot. While I have great roots will be an inch long, which gives faith in the use of lime, yet I hesitate the seed the advantage of an early to recommend it as a positive specific. start. Under this plan there are but very few failures in germinating. Beans can be covered with a coating The following method of raising of lard, which prevents them from young plants of fuchsias is said to be from getting in the ground.

William Hale, in the Massachusetts practiced by cottagers in the west of England: In the autumn, after frost Ploughman, favors the growing of orhas destroyed the foliage, the wood of chard grass for the following reasons: the present season is cut off close to First, it will crowd out whits weed; the ground, and laid like a sheaf of second, it is early and does well with corn in a trench a foot deep. The clover, being in blossom and ready to bundle is covered with a few inches of cut at the same time; third, it is longsoil, and here it remains until spring, lived, and holds in; fourth, does not when a multitude of shoots may be require a very rich soil to produce a seen pushing their way through. The decent crop, and with a very rich soil soil is then carefully moved, and with will produce three crops per year; a sharp knife a cut is made each side fifth, cows like it, and it increases the of a joint, and the result is rooted flow of milk. plants enough for the parish. The old

It is said that "however ertile a soil may be, not more, perhaps, than one per cent. of its substance is at any moment in a fit condition for nourish ing the crops. The great bulk of this fertility is unavailable to the plant at any one time, and is only slowly liberated by the action of air, of moisture, places the land has been in onions of heat and of manure. It is upon the rate at which the liberation of plantcrop is to be grown for the first time food takes place that the natural fertility of the soil may be said, in a to that, soil which has been in corn or great measure, to depend."

Breeding geese are in their prime from three to five years old. The gander should be a year older. Eggs from young geese do not hatch so well, the goslings are not so strong, hardy or large as those bred from older birds. One gander to three is sufficient, but if only two are kept with him it is much better, as the gander is really inclined to be a monogamist. If geese are well fed during winter they will begin to lay early in March from eight to twelve eggs. They generally give from two to three litters in a season, varying from six to ten eggs each time, according to breed, feed and care given them.

The kind of food offered to hens must be governed by the use for which they are intended. Hens intended for the table should be fed largely on the kend of food which is known to cona large percentage of flesh proucing material: but when eggs alone are wanted they should be fed on eggproducing food. Fowls should never he left without planty of water, given can go down on his hands and knees fresh at least once a day, and in winter it should be lukewarm. It would be weeds that are in the rows with his fingers at least twice and sometimes a good plan to put some nails or old three times, he will not be much rusty pieces of iron into the water. troubled at the harvesting. Excellent This gives the water a mineral taste hand-weeders are made to run close to and serves to tone up the system, act the row; but, until a machine can ing as a tonic.

means the use of weeding appliances POTATO STRIPS .- Pare, cut in long as often as is needed, must be secured. strips, lay in cold water for an hour, dry by spreading them on a towel and It is often desirable to reduce unthe fat in a hot colander, line a deep ground bones so that they can be used dish with a napkin and put in the as a fertilizer. Nearly every farm af- strips. They should not be crowded fords a larger or smaller supply of in frying, but each should be distinct

> GREEN TOMATO PRESERVES .- Seven pounds small green tomatoes, piercing each one with a fork; seven pounds sugar, one ounce mace, four lemons; make the syrup, allowing one cup of water to given amount of sugar; boil tomatoes in the syrup till clear; skim them out and lay on dishes to cool before putting them in jars; boil syrup until thick, and pour over them.

FRYING BATTER.-Mix together fresh burned lime and 4,500 pounds of four tablespoonfuls of flour, the yolk der, mix it with ashes, and placing a quarter of a saltspoonful of pepper, a layer of bones in a suitable receptacle a tablespoonful of salad oil or melted -a pit in the ground lined with butter, and sufficient cold water to boards, stone slabs or brick-cover make a batter thick enough to hold for a moment a drop let fall from the mixing-spoon; when ready to use the peat this until half the bones, or 2,000 batter, beat the white of an egg to a pounds, are interstratified with the stiff froth and stir it lightly into the

batter. 3,600 pounds of water, distributing it Good Apple Pie.-Line a deep piewell, and let it stand. From time to plate with plain paste; pare about six time add water to keep the mass moist. sour, tender apples, and cut in thin As soon as the bones have softened so slices; allow one cup of sugar and that they can be crushed between the quarter of a grated nutmeg mixed he other 2,000 pounds of bones and of the sliced apples, sprinkle the stratify them in another pit with the sugar between the layers; wet the ntents of the first. When the whole edges of the pie with cold water ; lay soft shovel out to dry, and finally on the cover, and press down securely mix with dry muck or loam (4,000 so that no juice may escape. Bake pounds), or enough to make it handle three-quarters of an hour, or less if well." Few farmers would be likely the apples are very tender. No pie in to have so large a quantity of bones to which the apples are stewed before-

Ceilings that have been smoked by a each of the quantities given. For kerosene lamp should be washed off Hellebore sprinkled on the floor a

night destroys cockroaches; they eat it and are poisoned. Good fires should be kept up during Keeps your fowls under as even a house-cleaning time, ever though the doors and windows be keep open.

To insure paste from molding put into it a proportion of alum and resin. A few drops of any essential oil will preserve leather from mold, and a single the same effect upon it.

Lody to it, and it will last at least

WORDS OF WISDOM.

be won by the word. The marriage of true and loving

hearts is the most beautiful and touch Fame comes only when it is de-

Massachusetts, inquires of the New more than you sow. Sow an act and would have few entertainers. - Boston | England Homesterd what he shall feed | you reap a habit; sow a habit and you

SELECTING PROVISIONS.

Poultry Eggs, Fish and Vegetables. In order to facilitate the choice of the best provisions, the following signs of good quality should be at-

As a general rule, the best meat is that which is moderately fat. Lean meat will be found to be tough and tasteless. Very fat meat may be good, but it is not economical, and the butcher ought to be required to cut off the superfluous suet before weigh-Beef-The flesh should feel tender, have a fine grain and clear red color.

Its color should be white, or very light vellow. Ox beef is the best: heifer very good, if well fed; cow and bull decidedly inferior. Mutton-The flesh, like that of beef, should be of a good red color, perhaps a shade darker. It should be finegrained and well mixed with fat, which ought to be white and firm. Wether mutton is superior to either ram or ewe, and may be distinguished by having a prominent lump of fat on the inside of the leg at the broadest part.

The flesh of the ram has a very dark

color, and is of a coarse texture: that

of the ewe is pale, and the fat yellow

The fat should be moderate in quanti-

ty and lie in streaks through the lean.

and spongy. Veal-Its color should be light, with a tinge of pink. It ought to be rather fat and feel firm to the touch. The flesh should have a fine delicate texture. The leg bone should be small, the kidney small and well covered with fat. The proper age is about two or three months. killed too young it is soft, flabby and dark colored. The bull calf makes the best veal, though the cow calf is preferred for some dishes on account

short and thick, and the knuckle stiff. When fresh, the vein in the fore quarter will have a bluish tint. If the vein looks green or yellow it is a sure sign of staleness, which may also be detected by smelling the kidneys. Pork-Both the flesh and the fat must be white, firm, smooth and dry. When young and fresh, the lean ought to break when pinched with the fingers, and the skin, which should be thin, yield to the nails. The breed having short legs, thick neck and small head is the best. Six months is the right age for killing, when the leg should not weigh more than six or

igiously avoided. Generally all meat, when not fresh, has a tainted smell about the kidneys. and the eyes are shrunk and shriveled instead of being plump and full.

umps and kernels, and should be re-

Bacon and ham may be considered good when the rind is thin, the fat white and firm, and when the flesh adheres to the bone, and has a clear, darkish red color not streaked with yellow. To test the perfect freshness of ham, run a knife into it close to the bone, and if, when drawn out, it has no unpleasant smell, and the knife is not smeared, the ham is fresh and good. If either bacon or ham have the slightest tinge of yellow in the fat, it will soon become rancid and unfit for use.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS. Butter and cheese should be judged of by tasting them.

Eggs-It is difficult to discover if an egg be tresh. The best plan is to hold t between the eye and a lighted candle, close to the light, when, if it apwarent throughout, pears equally ta may be rejected as stale. POULTRY.

Birds of all kinds are best when young. The thin bone projecting over the belly will then feel soft and gristly; if it is stiff and hard the bird is old. All poultry should be firm and Fowls are best when short and

plump, with broad breast and thick rump, the legs smooth and the spurs short and blunt. The black-legged kind are the most juicy. In capons the comb should be short and pale-in cocks, short and bright red. If fresh, the vent will be close and dark; when stale, it will be tainted and the eyes

Turkeys-The same remarks appl to these as to fowls. When young thy toes and bills are soft. Some persons prefer the tom turkey to the hen. vill here remark that, to my notion, the flesh of the hen is whiter, tenderer and sweeter eating than that of the tom. For my use I prefer a hen turkey of ten or twelve pounds, though for a "show-piece" your five-and-twenty pounder is a grander spectacle to the eye; and as to sweetness and flavor in the turkey, I could never see that size hal anything to do with it. The flesh more perfumed than that of the domestic turkey.

Geese-The flesh should be of a fine light pink tint, the liver pale, the fat white and soft, and the breast full and plump. In a young goose the feet and It ought to have very few or no hairs

Ducks-Young ducks are distinguished in the same manner as young geese; the belly should be firm and thick. The drake is the best eating. Pigeons-The breast should be full and plump, and the feet elastic. When not fresh they are flabby and the vent

A stale fish furnishes such unmistakable evidences of its condition, both to smell and sight, that the merest novice who should purchase it would be inexcusable. When perfectly fresh the body is stiff and elastic; the gills close, red, difficult to open; the fins lying flat to the sides; the eyes bright and full, the scales glistening and firmly attached to the body. stale it is the reverse of all this, and has, besides, a strong, offensive smell. The best fish of all kinds have small heads and tails, thick bodies and broad

Ovsters and clams, if alive and a thy, will close upon the knife when being opened.

All green vege ables of the cabbage kind should be chosen with large, close, firm hearts. When fresh the leaves are crisp and brittle; when stale they are limp and drooping. They ought to be used as quickly as possible after being gathered, as they are apt to spoil by long keeping. Such perfect freshness is not so necessary in roots, such as potatoes, turnips, etc .-

In a certain aristocratic family in Austin there is a young lady, and she

has a beau, and the presumption is he is not particularly bashful when he and the apple-barrel of his affections are alone, or think they are. What strengthens this view of the case is the fact that the young lady had a THE HOME DOCTOR

In infancy, in certain cases, there is great danger that the bones of the legs will become bent if the child is allowed to stand much, that is, before their bones are sufficiently hardened. It should be remembered that in in: fancy what is bones are but little more than cartilage, requiring time to narden them into bones, as may be ed, to a certain extent, out of its depths of seen by the "soft place" on the top of sorrow and despair. Money we must have "baby jumpers" and such child tortures are now out of date, in enlightened society, and it would be fortunate if those little ones might not be crowded forward as they sometimes are even now, compelled to stand and learn early to walk, of course overtaxing them and deforming their bones. It would be fortunate also, if a better diet could be more generally used, that containing more of the bone and muscle materials, more of lime, that these bones might be fed. The coarser meals-instead of the fine flour, which contains but a very little to nourish the bones and muscleswould be of the greatest advantage to the young.—Dr. Hanaford.

for something to turn up. How like some people who are sick. They think to get well by letting disease take care of itself. But

Small Bed-Chambers.

There is reason to believe that more

cases of dangerous and fatal diseases are gradually engendered annually by the habit of sleeping in small, unventilated rooms than have occurred in a cholera atmosphere during any year since it made its appearance in this country. Very many persons sleep in eight by ten rooms, that is, in rooms the length and breadth of which multiple of the country was read the final word of our story. Light will dawn we seid, and so it will, light of hope and help. Light is what a certain individual wanted. Mr. Jones we receive the country was received the country who have seen insight and an tead read when have seen insight and an tead read the final word of our story. tiplied together, and this multiplied again by ten, the height of the chamber, would make just 800 cubic feet. while the cubic space for each bed, according to the English apportionment in order "to give the air of a room the Lamb-This should be light-colored highest degree of freshness," the and fat, and have a delicate appear-French hospitals contract for a comance. The kidneys should be small plete renewal of the air of a room and imbedded in fat, the quarters every hour, while the English assert that double the amount, or over 4,000 feet, an hour is required. Four thousand feet of air every hour! And vet there are multitudes in the city of New York who sleep with closed doors and windows in rooms which do not contain a thousand cubic feet of space, and that thousand feet is to last all and that thousand feet is to last all night, at least eight hours, except such scanty supplies as may be obtained of any fresh air that may insinuate itself any fresh air that may insinuate itself through little crevices by door or window, not an eight of an inch in thickness. But when it is known that in many cases a man and wife and infant sleep habitually in thousand-feet rooms it is no marvel that multitudes perish prematurely in cities; no wonder that infant children wilt away like flowers many cases a man and wife and infant seven pounds. Measly pork is known by the fat being mottled with little infant children wilt away like flowers without water, and that 5,000 of them are to die in the city of New York alone during the hundred days which are to die in the city of New York alone during the hundred days which shall include July 15, of eighteen hundred and -! Another fact is suggestive, that among the 50,000 persons who sleep nightly in the lodging-houses of London, expressly arranged on the improved principles of space and ventilation already referred to, it has been proved that not one single case of fever has been engendered in two years!

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS

Let every intelligent reader improve

the teachings of this article without an

hour's delay .- The Builder.

be seen-through.

Vanadium, a white metal discovered in 1830, is worth \$10,000 a A man in Haverhill has a lamp

The windows of houses in the Phil ippine isles are made of pellucid oyster

Darmstadt (Germany) archives show that it used to cost twenty-four florins to boil a criminal in oil, fourteen to burn him alive, six to break him on the wheel and ten to hang him. The first piano was made at Padua,

first one seen in England was made by Father Wood, a monk, and very few were made there until after 1760. It is said that the only coin of the United States that strictly conforms to the law is the twenty-dollar gold

piece. Other coins either lack something prescribed or bear some device unauthorized by the law. William H. Vanderbilt has eight children and eleven grandchildren. Should no pecuniary misfortune overtake him he will divide more than \$150,000,000 among these fortunate

descendants, His income is now \$9.92 A Columbus (Ga.) man dreamed that all the outhouses on his brother's place in Chambers county, Ala., were destroyed by an incendiary fire. The next day he received a letter from his brother giving an account of the burning of the property just as he had

A cent bought a barrel of flour at of the wild turkey is much darker and | Centreville, Md. A storekeeper happened to find a cent dated 1796 among his change, when a miller who was present began bidding for it, and finally offered a barrel of the best flour for the coin, which was accepted. The coin will sell readily for \$25 to bill are yellow; in an old one reddish. coin hunters, and a New Jersey man has offered that sum for it.

alvise farmers as to the best means of destroying injurious insects.

taste for the curious in science, has recently made a series of experiments to test the strength of insects as comto test the strength of insects as compared with the strength of other creatures. He finds that, in proportion to showing the sick and the suffering how they to test the strength of insects as comits size, a bee can pull thirty times as much weight as a horse. The shape of the new British man-

of-war Mars is so peculiar that her builting-slips, and the vessel must be health after sickness? To be a well man, constructed in one of the docks. Great to feel pure bleed coursing through your care is taken to prevent strangers having any opportunity of making any examination of the model and

discovered are conductors to the force they have recovered that great blessing-under certain known conditions, but Health. G. M. D. has been to them a chanthose which offer a great resistance to it serve the purpose of non-conductors they have bid their sick friends do what all it serve the purpose of non-conductors classed as good or bad conductors. The best conductor known at present is the Way Desired Most Auxiously.

Alas, that human nature is so slow to be A. Vogel has found that all genuine down with the burden of complaints, of which they might be rid—consumption honey contains free formic acid, and

he supposes that this essentially tends to preserve the honey on keeping; in disease, malarial complaints, scrofulous disease, skin diseases, tumors, utcers, and fact, the so-called purified honey, having the same concentration as the genuine, is very liable to ferment, the acid in honey is derived from the stings of the bees, and amounts to 0.1 per Mr. Jones feels Grateful Most Decidedly The big trees of California are over- health; for all the sick are not well yet. But

G. M. D. A Medley, a Mystery, a Marvel and

THE STORY OF A DREAM. Get money honestly if you can, but get money," was a foolish father's advice to his son: Get money, if you can honestly, makes but a slight alteration in the order of the advantage of the state of the of the words, but varies the sentiment considerably. There is no harm in making money. It answereth all things. Used rightly it is a power for good; and there is money enough in the world to form a lever by which the mass of humanity could be liftered to be a sentiment of the depths of for money makes the mare go. well as those who beg simply because they are too lazy to work. There are men who never want to see you except to ask the favor of a loan. They will ask for just one word with you, and that one word is sure to be money. An impecunious fellow met a rich acquaintance, and not liking to ask dine ty for a loan, said, "Friend Smith, if you had ten dollars in your pocket, and I was to ask you for the loan of five, how many would remain in your pocket?" "Ten dollars, to be sure," replied the rich man, without a moment's besitation. He had gumption, and knew too well as those who beg simply because hesitation. He had gumption, and knew too much to part with his money by any such rule of subtraction. Oh, I see, said the impecunious man thus rebuffed. He was able to owe. He was one of the Micawber sort—always waiting

Dreadful of Greedy Mournful D

similar nature.

omotes digestion. Druggists.

Calves, com'n to prime veals

Mixed Western..... Hay—Med. to ch. Timothy...

Straw—No. 1, Rye...... Hops—State, Choice.....

ggs-State and Penn

Lambs—Western Sheep—Western Hogs—Good to choice Yorks.

Hogs—Live...... City Dressed.....

Rye-State

Rye—State Corn—State Yellow.....

PHILADELPHIA

ard-City Steam......11 2

-State Creamery.....

Factory.....

"Buchu-Paiba."

diseases do not heal themselves, and too late their victims full often find this out to their sorrow as death seizes upon them. Had they been wise in time they might have added many years to their lease of life. The cure was nigh them, as it is nigh to all who read this medley. These paragraphs tell the story, as a patient perusal will prove. Those who have keen insight and can read between will call him. He was very sick. Consump-tion had fastened its fangs upon him. He had long neglected catarrh, and laughed at the idea of taking anything for it when advised to do so, and so went from bad to worse. His longs became diseased, a hack-ing, churchyard cough racked him almost to pieces, and he was fast wasting away. A slept at all at night, or slept only to dream horrible dreams. Talk of nightmare! A whole circus troupe, horses and all, seemed to make his bed the arena of their wild perto make his bed the grena of their who per-formances. In this case money did not make the mare go, for he spent a deal of money on doctors and physics and was nothing bettered. He ate little, and was feet going down to an untimaly graya leavfast going down to an untimely grave, leaving his wife a widow and his four bright children orphans, when, lo! on one eventful night he dreamed for once a bright and high the dreamed for once a bright and happy dream, which our next paragraph will

diseases do not heal themselves, and too late

is your cure—sure, safe, harmless, prompt and reliable. Get well and seek to take health thereby to others. Behold the cure!" With these words the angel was gone, but er the trail of light which followed him had and the expense involved since her husband became sick, she expressed the hope that the letters were not intended to surgest that a Good Many Doctors must yet be consulted in addition to all that had been interviewed. He groaned in reply and remarked that if he be a Gold Mine Discovered in order to pay them. Every day for a week he and his faithful

spouse searched diligently for a key to the problem. In the dictionary, in such newspapers as they happened to have, in books, on placards on the walls—everywhere they sought—hoping to find a clew. Letters stand for words, and they hoped to light stand for words, and they noped to light upon the words that should suggest the cure. They Grieved Many Days over their lack of good luck, as they said, and the Good Man Dreamed again and again, but saw no more angels. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. "Oh, that the angel had Guided Me Definitely and Given More Directions," he explained again and again. Beef cattle, good to prime I w Sheep Lambs.....

exclaimed, again and again. weeks had elapsed since the with his exhausting office prompted him to examine it. Surely, thought he, here can be nothing that will Pierce this Gloom Most Distressing, or Give Me. Disheartened, any relief. Poor man, made so many combinations with them, that they occurred in almost every sentence he uttered. They entered even into his prayers. Heaven Grant Me Deliverance, he would say, nor let disease Grind Me Down,

in Italy, in 1711, by Christofori. The Mentally tortured and suffering in every fiber of his body, what won ter that he read page after page of the pamphlet. It was a work on diseases, and in the morbid state of his mind its contents seemed to suit him. It spoke of almost every disease that flesh is heir to, but oh, joy! as he read, a Glimpse Most Delightful of light stole in upon him. "Eureka! Eureka!" he cried.
"Wife, Ihave it, I have it."
Everybody in the house heard him cry
Eureka, and rushed to the room to hear

what he had found. All expected to see some Great Miracle Done, and then came the ex-planation. Simple, of course, but why had he not thought of it before? Oh, what a revelation! Here was hope for him and for all consumptives. Here, hope for suffering friends and neighbors. That night he scaros friends and neighbors. That night he scares could sleep, but when he did, he again saw a bright vision of golden letters, in fact, a Glittering Monagram Deciphered readily, and reading G. M. D.; and again P. P. P., and yet again F. P.; and one huge P. around which these others were entwined, and then W. D. M. A. All the letters blended, yet each was dittinct. All he had seen in the book all he again saw in his vision.

book, all he again saw in his vision.

Dream Most Glorious. D. M. G.—G. M.
D.—Again he rang the changes; backward,
forward, every way. Gold Medal Deserved.
M. G. D.—Misery's Great Deliverer,—till
time would fail to tell them all. P. P. P.
stood for Perfect Peace Promised for sufforces and errort valence from Prostrating. ferers, and sweet release from Prostrating Purgatorial Pains. And again F. P. was Freedom Promiscd, and backward, P. F., it became Pain Flees. Now he could get well, and once well, he would be a missionary, a Glad Missionary Devoted to the work of telling others how they might get deliverance. He went through the list of diseases among these of his own acquaintance, from John Robinson, whose torpid liver gave him constant headache and severe bilious attacks, on through the list of those suffering from ulcers, coughs, weak and diseased lungs, to his friend, General B ———, who was as near The Swedish government has granted a sum of \$300 for this year to an entomologist, whose duty it will be to years. Against the milder cases he marked P. P. P. Against the serious cases he marked G. M. D., not the Grizzly Monster

tinned to suffer, refusing to be healed. More

"A vision, less beguiling far, Than waking dreams by daylight are."

Can anything be more delightful than perfectly in one's body; to carry health's ruddy mark on the cheeks. Ah, this is Good The Scientific American says that a non-conductor of electricity has yet to be found, for all substances hitherto be found, for all substances hitherto work in pursuing the instructions given, bronchitis, dyspepsia, heart disease,

topped by the peppermint trees (Euca-lyntus pinerila) of Australia Baron Good Miraculously Done to hundreds upon

mystery of the three P's, of the F. P., of the Walking made citsy with Lyon's Heel Stiff-G. M. D., and of the W. D. M. A., Will Dawn eners: they keep your boots and shoes straight. G. M. D., and of the W. D. al. A., Will Dawn
Most Auspiciously upon you.
Columbus discovered America and won
high honor and immortal fame, and they
who have learned the secrets of the wonder
before your eyes, good render, Give Most
Delightful testimonials of their gratitude.
Of all sad words of tongue and pen, the
saddest are these—it might have been—
granth the neet. When we think of the The lands in Texas capable of producing sugar are placed at 1,000,000 acres.

Does not directly imperil life, it is a distractful, vexa-tions and resolute complaint. Patient endurance of its numerous very small watery pimples, hot and smarting. saddest are these—it might have been—so sayeth the poet. When we think of the myriads that might have been saved from untimely graves had they seen Mr. Jones' vision and sought his way to health, we feel and Nature amount but arises at the Control of the contro equires true fortitude, If the discharged matter sti tches, and the scabs leave underneath a reddened sur parilla, in moderate closes, should be cont

vision and sought his way to heath, we less sad. Yet we cannot but rejoice at the Great Many Delivered from death's door by G. M. D., and that Pain's Positive Persecution "My fittle four-year-old girl had a powerful cruption on her face and head. Under her cros it was regular scalding red and sore, like a burn. Back of her left ear bas been escaped again and again by P. P. P. Virtues unnumbered serve to make G. M. D. the Greatest Mercy Deigned by favoring providences for the relief of sufferers and its discoverer feels P. P. P.—Perfectly

we had to shave her hair close to her head. Five or six physicians and two hospitals gave up her case as incurs-ble, save that she might outgrow it. When it began to Pardonable Pride in telling of the Growin Multitude Delivered from the Grasp Mos maturate I became alarmed. In three weeks, with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the sores began to heal; two bottles Every sick person is interested in the theme before us, and every well person, too, for who does not know some one who is sick and Iam." JOHN CAREY, 164 D Street, South Boston. ATTEST: I know John Carey. He is an honest, good

man, whose statements are worthy of entire credit. I believe what he says about his child's sickness. CLINTON H. COOK, Milk Street, Bo

needs, therefore, the good news of health that is Given Many Daily. Roader, mystified reader, we will detain you no longer. Perhaps you have Guessed Most Deftly the hidden meaning. P. P. P., Sold by Druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by you know, stands for Pleasant Purgative Pel-lets, curing constipation, torpidity of the liver, headache and many other complaints. C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. "Best Cougn Balsam in the World," Tryit, Price 10c. F. W. KII'SMAN & Co., Augusts, Maine. F. P., of course, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that has proved such a P. F., Prime Favorite and Precious Friend to la-

An Internal Revenue Officer SavedZdilor of Boston Herald:
Dean Sun-During my term of service in the Internal
Revenue Department of the United States, at the time
my office was in this city, I was afflicted with a severe
attack of kidney disease, and at times suffered intensely.
I received the medical advice of some of our best physicians for a long time, without being benefited by their
prescriptions. Being discouraged by the failure of the
doctors to help me, and being urged to use Hunt's
Remedy by a friend who had tested its morits, although
reluctant to try a patent medicine, I was finally induced
to try the Remedy, and procured two bottles of it, and
commenced taking is faithfully according to the directions. Before I had taken it three days the exerutaking
pains in my back had disappeared, and before I had used
two bottles I was entirely cored. Whenever, from overcertion or a violent cold, the pains in my kidneys return, Prime Favorite and Precious Friend to ladies; safe, easy to take, working like a charm—curing the peculiar weaknesses incident to their sex. The letters W. D. M. A. stand for the World's Dispensary Medical Association, at Buffalo, N. Y., with its imposing structures, its army of medical men, specialists, all of them, and its president, Dr. R. V. Pierce (the large and central P of Mr. Jones' second vision), all at the service of the sick and suffering, everywhere; while G. M. D. is—well, read the initials of the paragraphs of this article and you will see paragraphs of this article and you will see that G. M. D. is Golden Medical Discovery, the boon of the diseased. This wonderful nedicine cures all humors, from the worst certion or a violent cold, the pains in my kid exertion or a violent cold, the pains in my kidneys return, a few doses of Hunt's Remedy quickly effects a cure. Before closing I beg to mention the remarkable cure of a friend of mine in New York City, to whom I recommended this valuable medicine. He was safering severely from an attack: which was proconneed by his physician a decided case of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. I obtained two bottles of Hunt's Remeiy for him, and he commenced taking it, and began to improve at once, and was speedily restored to health, and he attributes the saving of his life, under the blessing of a merelful Providence, to Hunt's Remedy.

Another friend of mine in New York, to whom I recomscrofula to a common blotch, pimple or eruption. Erysipelas, salt-rheum, fever sores, scaly or rough skin, in short, all dis-cases caused by bad blood, are conquered

cases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying and invigorating medicine. Great eating ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influences. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing tetter, boils, carbuncles, scrofulous sores and swellings, goitre or thick needs, and enlarged glands. Consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs, is promptly and positively arrested and cured by this sovereign and God-given remely, if taken before the last stages are reached. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumptive night sweats, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. For inmercial Providence, to Hunt's Remedy,
Another friend of mine in New York, to whom I isocommended Hunt's Remedy, was suffering severely from
kidney disease, and was entirely cured of it after using
this wonderful medicine only a short period.

Foeling deeply grateful for the great benefit experrecently deeply graced in myself from the use of Hunt's Remedy, I feel it to be my duty, as well as a great prist lege, to furnish you this voluntary and unsolicited stets ment of facts for the information of your large number of readers, many of whom are undoubtedly suffering readers, many of whom are undoubtedly suffering that the control of the c consumptive night sweats, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. For indigestion, dyspepsia and torpid liver, or "biliousness." Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical

from this widely-spreading scourge, and I believe that i is the best medicine now known, and that it will cure al You will do well if afflicted with any chronic cases of kidney diseases that can be cured. lisease to write to the Association for advice, describing your malady as well as you can. Many cases are successfully treated through correspondence and no fees are charged for consultation. For one dollar and a half you



The cheapest and prettiest collars and cuffs 5-TON For burns, scalds, bruises, chapped hands, sores or piles, use St. Patrick's Salve. JONES OF BINSHAMTON,

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE HISTORY AT U. S

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.



table wastvery much crowded—so much so that Jimmy's younger sister was provided and the remark of the proper sister was upon he made the remark out loud:
"Mam's, is trowds me so close I can't breeve. I ain't her beau, am I?"
If Jimmy should become unwell, that he au would not be the proper person to say would not be the proper person to say would not be the proper person to say would not be the proper person to send for a doctor in a hurry.—Siftings.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup. Infallible, tasteless, harmless, catharti shness, restlessness, worms, constipation, 25c.

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tustes good.
Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Flour—C'y ground n. process. 7 75 @ 8 25
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth. 1 30 @ 1 30
Corn—No. 2, Mixed New.... 61 @ 649
Ofts—No. 2, Mixed Western. 10 @ 52
Barley—Two-rowed State ... 80 @ 80

small brother named Jimmy, and the other named Jimmy, and the other night there was a tea party at he family mansion, and the supper table was/very much crowded—so much so that Jimmy's younger sister was crowded in very close to him, where-the many broaded the remark out loud:

| Small brother named Jimmy, and the supper of the pepermint trees (Eucally the permint trees (Eucally the pepermint trees (Eucally the pepermi